

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1867.

[No. 2013.]

Vol. VII.]

SALES AT VENDUE.
On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD,
AT THE VENDUE STORE,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day.
ALL kinds of goods which are on hand,
and the prices of which are established,
can at any time be viewed and purchased at the
lowest limitation and prices.
P. C. Marsteller, v. m.

Twenty thousand lbs.
Porto Rico Green Coffee and
St. Croix Segars, received per s.s. Fletcher
and Riley, from St. Thomas.
For sale by
R. Veitch and Co.
or
C. Powell.

July 21. **FOR SALE.**
BY **LEWIS DEBLOIS,**
An assortment of **BROAD CLOTHS**, from
eleven to eighteen shillings sterling cost—
part of them entitled to drawback.
Raven Duck.
French Brandy.
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter
casks.
New-England Rum, in barrels.
Cod-Fish, and Stone Lime.
May 7.

A Miller Wanted.
To a Man who understands the
Milling Business, and can produce good re-
commendations for industry, sobriety, &c. li-
beral wages will be given by applying to
M. MILLER.
June 20.

JAMES SANDERSON
Offers for Sale, on moderate terms,
2000 lbs. best Green Coffee
20 kegs fresh Raisins
12 kegs fresh Raisins
12 kegs green Copperas
5 pipes Cognac Brandy
10 hhds. 4th proof Jamaica
50 barrels N. E. Rum
25 barrels Whiskey
10 bales Cotton
5 boxes Cotton and Wool Cards
12 boxes Tin Plates.
AND IN STORE,
25 hhds. south Potomac Tobacco.
May 11.

District of Columbia.
NOTICE is hereby given to all citizens of
Portugal to the United States of America,
has authorized the subscriber, to legalize all
papers that may be necessary for vessels
bound from the ports of this district to any in
Portugal or Madeira.
These masters of vessels who may omit
having their bills of health thus certified, will
be liable to undergo quarantine.
It is requisite that any article shipped for
account of a Portuguese subject, should be
declared, and sworn to, as Portuguese prop-
erty; and the bills of lading legalized as above.
Lewis Deblois.
May 16.

Twenty-five Dollars Reward.
A **NEGRO MAN** by the name of **SAM**,
who was hired in the month of No-
vember or December last,
to a Mr. Robert Smith. He was about 30
years of age, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches
high, very stout, of rather a yellowish or tan-
ney complexion, stutters a little, has a soft
voice, and generally seems humble and timid
when spoken to. He had a wife at Col. Jem-
meson's, in the county of Caroline, and may
perhaps now be lurking in that neighborhood,
but I think it more probable he may have
gone to the state of Maryland.—If he is taken
in the state of Virginia and brought to me I
will give the above reward; if in the state of
Maryland and brought to me I will give Thirty
Dollars reward.
Baldwin M. Lee.
Virginia, Westmoreland }
county, July 24. } [30] d

Printing, in its various branches,
handily executed at this office.

Just Received,
By the brig *Louisa*, John Macnamara, master,
from Madeira, and for sale by the subscriber,
7 pipes and 12 quarter casks prime Lon-
don particular WINE, of the brand of Scott
& Co. fit for immediate use.
James Patton.
August 21.

Bills on London for Sale,
Drawn by **J. P.**

JUST RECEIVED,
Per schooner *Patty* from Portsmouth,
AND FOR SALE BY
Lawson & Fowle,
50 tons PLASTER
100 boxes SOAP
50 boxes Mould and Dipped CANDLES
20 barrels MACKAREL, and
200 boxes Nova Scotia HERRINGS.
August 8.

WANTED,
A MILLER who is master of
his business, to take care of a merchant mill.—
To such a one good wages will be given.—
For the person who wants, please apply to
Mr. Joseph Smith, Alexandria.
March 17.

Public Sale.
WILL be sold, at public sale, for ready
money, on the premises, on Wednes-
day the 12th of August next, the estate call-
ed **CLIFTON**, on Panther-Skin in Loudoun
county, consisting of 203 acres of land, on
which was formerly erected a merchant and
saw mill, disillery, &c. or so much thereof as
will be sufficient to raise 16000 and the costs
of suit, to satisfy Joseph Tigball.
This sale is made pursuant to a decree of
the county court of Loudoun, at which time
and place due attendance will be given by
The Commissioners.
July 13. [31]

THE badness of the weather on
Wednesday last, prevented a sale of
the above property on that day as ad-
vertised. It will again be offered for
sale on the 12th of September next,
at the same place and upon the same
terms as above.
The Commissioners.
August 19.

JAMES BACON,
At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in
addition to his former stock, added
**A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in
the Grocery Line;**
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,
Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-
lities.
Lard and Lump lard,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong
Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality
Madeira,
Bucellos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port.
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New
England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,
Cayenne and black pepper, rice and ground
ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley,
rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt
and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, float
indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone,
spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best en-
glish and country made gunpowder, segars
and smoking tobacco, very best chewing to-
bacco.
Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes
in boxes.
London mustard, warranted of a superior
quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper
Demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every ar-
ticle in his line—the whole of which have been
selected with care, and will be disposed of on
the very lowest terms.

TEAS,
particularly select-
ed for
family use.
WINE S.

Valuable Lands for Sale.
In pursuance of a decree of the Honorable the
United States Circuit Court, of the district of
Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, will
be sold, on the premises, on **TUESDAY**, the
29th day of September next, to the highest
bidder, on a credit of six, twelve, and eight-
teen months—
One Moiety of a Tract of Land,
called '**ABINGDON**,' formerly the residence
of Mr. Robert Alexander, lying on the **Poto-**
mac and four-mile-creek, and about three miles
above the town of Alexandria, commanding a
handsome view of the Potomac, Alexandria,
Washington City and Georgetown, and the
new road to Washington passing nearly through
the center of the tract, which contains five hun-
dred and fifty-three acres, and is laid off into
fourteen lots of different sizes to accommodate
purchasers, a plat of which may be seen at any
time on application to the subscribers.
The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.
Thomas Swann,
G. Deneale,
Edmund I. Lee,

NOW LANDING
At Powell's wharf, from on board sloop *Maria*
Antoinette, from St. Jago de Cuba, and for
sale by the subscribers—
62 hhds Molasses
65 barrels green Coffee
226 boxes Segars, superior qua.

ALSO ON HAND,
25 barrels Coffee
1700 lbs Bees Wax
270 Spanish Hides
10,000 bushels Salt.
Wadsworth and Butler.
September 3. dlw cotf

BRYAN HAMPSON
HAS FOR SALE,
10 pipes old port,
5 do. Madeira,
50 quarter casks Lisbon,
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland gin
5 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum
12 do. 1st quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chests young hyson
10 do. hyson skin
5 do. imperial
100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
50 do. raisins
1200 lbs bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre
A quantity of fine and ground allum salt.
At all times he has the first quality flour
for family use, on hand—with a number of
other articles—all of which he will sell low
on his former terms.
August 31.

For BOSTON,
The Brig *MARY*,
ROBERT B. HALL, Master;
Will sail in a few days, and
will take a few hundred barrels
on freight if immediate applica-
tion is made to
Lawson and Fowle—
Who have for Sale,
The CARGO of said Brig,
Consisting of
112 tons plaster Paris; 20 pipes Holland
gin, of a superior quality; 150 boxes brown
soap; 20 ditto chocolate.

IN STORE,
10 bales Beerboon gurrachs; 15 chests im-
perial and hyson teas; 20 hhds. and 50 bar-
rels N. E. rum; 5 pipes French brandy;
10 do. Holland gin; 1 pipe Madeira and
30 cases claret wine; 20 hhds. retailing mo-
lasses; 5 hhds. and 60 barrels Muscovado and
clayed sugars; 6 casks superior oil; 10 boxes
spermaceti, 150 do. mould, and 30 do.
dipt candles; 150 do. brown soap; 100 ditto
chocolate; 40 ditto cod-fish; a few quintals
ditto, suitable for family use; 150 boxes
herrings; 2 casks English sewing twine; 1
case cotton and wool cards; 50 kegs Bellona
gunpowder, and a quantity of cheese.
August 21.

NOTICE.
Under the authority of a deed of trust from
Thomas West to the subscriber, to satisfy a
debt due to John Hodgkin's, of seven hun-
dred sixty-two dollars forty-two cents—on
SATURDAY the 19th day of September, will
be exposed to public sale, on the premises
in Lots containing from 10 to 14 acres—
A Tract of Land, near Alexan-
dria, to the north of the new turnpike road,
and lying on the east of Stump-hill, being one
moiety of a tract of land commonly called
"**Pearson's Tract.**"
The terms of sale will be—One-third cash,
one-third in sixty, and one-third in ninety
days. Conveyances to be made on the receipt
of the last instalment.
R. MOTT.
August 26. dis

NOTICE.
ALL those who have any claims or de-
mands against the estate of John Den-
lah, merchant, late of the town of Alexandria,
are hereby informed, to bring in their ac-
counts, legally proved, before the first day of
November next, at which time a full and final
settlement and distribution of his estate, will
be made. Should any accounts be exhibited
after that period, they will be disregarded,
and this Notice pleaded in bar of them. Those
that are indebted to the estate, will be please
to make immediate payment.
Samuel Craig,
William Herbert, Ex'rs.
April 6. 2law

FOR SALE,
An excellent fresh MILCH COW—She
has been long accustomed to this place.
Enquire of the Printer.
September 7.

OYSTERS.
THE subscriber has just received a quan-
tity of well-relished OYSTERS, which
persons can be supplied with by the bushel
in the shell or shucked in any quantity, on
application at the Garden.
John Bogan.
Sept. 7.

Wanted to Purchase,
A NEGRO BOY or GIRL, from 12 to 16
years of age, for which cash will be gi-
ven. Apply to the Printer.
N. B. It is not intended to take him or
her out of the district.
September 7.

FOR SALE,
A handsome light COACHEE and HAR-
NESS complete, built by Warrance, Phila-
delphia, in March last—a pair of light DAYS,
well matched, warranted sound and free from
vice, rising 7 years. For particulars apply to
T. TOWERS.
The Carriage and Horses are not sold for
any fault, but from the extreme ill health of
the owner who cannot make any use of them.
September 7.

Pursuant to a Decree
Of the honorable the circuit court of the dis-
trict of Columbia, in a suit depending, in
Alexandria county, in chancery, wherein
Colin Auld, administrator of Robert Millig-
an, deceased, is complainant, and William
Wilson, defendant, will be exposed to PUB-
LIC SALE, on **SATURDAY**, the FIFTH
day of **SEPTEMBER** NEXT, at TEN
o'clock in the forenoon, at the coffee-house
in the town of Alexandria, for ready mo-
ney,
ALL the said William Wilson's right and
title in and to three fourth parts of an
undivided interest in the whole of the lands
heretofore attached to the Keep-Tryst furnace,
being about 1400 acres, with the exception of
the works and 221 acres sold to the govern-
ment of the United States, lying in Berkeley,
now Jefferson county, near Harper's ferry.
Charles Lee,
Tho's Swann, Com'rs.
August 4. 2awis

By reason of the absence of
the Commissioners, the sale of the a-
bove mentioned property is postponed
until **Saturday**, the 17th October, at
ten o'clock, in the forenoon, at the
coffee-house, when it will take place.
September 4.

NOTICE.
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Thomas West to the subscriber, to satisfy a
debt due to John Hodgkin's, of seven hun-
dred sixty-two dollars forty-two cents—on
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William Herbert, Ex'rs.
April 6. 2law

From the Philadelphia Register.

WAR WITH BRITAIN.

No. II.

Mr. Editor,

HAVING in my last paper taken a general view of our condition and ability, to sustain War with a great maritime power, and of the peculiar and unavoidable calamities, which would flow from a contest with Britain, I now proceed cursorily, to examine what are our real and effective means of annoyance. Before we engage in war, purely for the purpose of punishing an oppressor, we ought at least to be assured, that it is in our power to inflict more injury than we shall suffer—and that we have probably the means of compelling the enemy at last, to make peace with us on terms not less consistent with our honor and safety, than those upon which we now may enjoy it. To me, then it appears, (and I acknowledge it with pain and humiliation) that by all classes of politicians, our means of annoyance have been most extravagantly overrated—and I think a very slight degree of reflection will suffice to convince us, that even at the expense of all our prosperity, we shall not finally obtain the gratification of wounding either the pride or essential interests of the British nation.

The only means which have yet been suggested, as enabling us in war, to vindicate our rights or to punish, for the wrongs we have suffered, are, the *Invasion of Canada*; *Privateering*; the *confiscation of debts due to British subjects*; a *suspension of intercourse with the British West-India colonies*; and the *interdiction of trade with, and of the use and purchase of, the manufactures of their mother country*.

The *Invasion of Canada*.—Anticipating for a moment the successful invasion and rapid conquest of this province, what will Britain lose? a cold, inhospitable, dreary region, unproductive to her commerce, useless to her arms; and which, except so far as it affords protection to her naval force, is not worth the expense of its protection and government. What shall we gain? An acceleration of the period of disunion, by increasing our already too widely extended territory; a lazy and ignorant population, (I allude to the original settlers) who never will add to the strength or resources of this country; but will, on the contrary, weaken it by multiplying the points of its defence; whose ideas of government vary essentially from ours—who, if incorporated as a new member of the republic, will be a perennial spring of embarrassment to our counsels (as has already been the case with Louisiana) and who, if kept in subjection, will probably be discontented and rebellious. But what reason have we so confidently to believe the invasion would be successful? It has been once attempted and failed; when indeed our means of attack were less vigorous: but when also the British means of resistance were far less powerful—when but few regular troops were maintained in that part of the continent—when the invasion was unexpected and unprepared for; and when both, among the French and British inhabitants, discontent was universally prevalent.—If at that time our troops were less numerous, and our resources less prolific—our discipline was more exact, and our enthusiasm not less ardent than at present. It is notorious that large bodies of regular and well disciplined troops, are now maintained in Canada; and there is no demonstration on the part of its inhabitants, either of attachment to us, or of hostility to their government. From the nature too of their climate, and the vast extent of the country, the difficulty and expense of conquest without a full co-operation on the part of the people, would far exceed any ordinary calculation—nor would an unorganised and insubordinate militia, readily encounter the dangers and privations of a war carried beyond the limits of resistance at home to the enemy.—Whether then Great-Britain in the event of war would lose Canada is doubtful—and if she were to do so, the loss would be trifling to her, and the acquisition useless, perhaps pernicious, to us.

Privateering.—This, in the minds of a large portion of our citizens, is a most potent engine of mischief to the enemy. It is said with no small plausibility, that our position enables us with ease, to embarrass the whole trade of Great Britain with her colonies; that our seamen are peculiarly well qualified for this species of warfare; and that in the revolutionary contest we did inflict severe injury upon the British commerce. But at the commencement of that war, G. Britain had long been at peace with all the world; her merchant ships then sailed without convoy; her fleets were in port, and her trade unprotected. Until the year 1778, it is therefore true, that our privateers made rich and numerous captures. After that period, it is notorious to all who were engaged in the pursuits of privateering, that the number of captures was so greatly diminished as to make the trade not only unsuccessful, but ruinous. Yet even then the naval operations of the enemy were powerfully restrained by the great naval force which France, and afterwards Spain and Holland,

brought to our assistance. The fleets of these nations, tho' inferior, were great in numbers, discipline and valor, and required immense exertions to resist them. Hence the British navy was rendered incompetent to the entire protection of her commerce, and a considerable and valuable portion of it still remained open to spoliation. What is the present posture of the British nation? Her naval force in every sea uncontrolled and triumphant, actively employed in protecting the trade of her subjects; the whole maritime power of her enemies annihilated; not a ship sailing on the ocean but by her permission, or when flying from her cruisers; her commerce perfectly free from the annoyance of the privateers of those nations whom it is absurd to say have less either of inclination or ability to use this engine in opposing her than ourselves; and her government capable, without putting a new ship on the stocks, or adding greatly to their public expenditure, of guarding and blocking up every port from which our vessels have access to the sea. Gasconading and vain-glorious indeed, is that spirit, which teaches us to believe that by *privateering* we can make a serious impression on the enemy.

The *confiscation of debts due to British subjects*. The property confiscated would consist either of debts due from the U. States or from individuals.

With regard to the first, I would, in the worst extremity maintain, that such a proceeding would be inconsistent with the faith and practice, and established laws of nations, and would be more injurious to us than to the enemy. If at any period of affairs, it is wise and necessary to maintain pure and unsullied the springs of national morality, and public credit, it is at the commencement of a war, when by *credit alone* we can obtain the funds requisite to carry on our operations; and surely it is impossible to conceive a measure more ruinous to credit, than practically to convince the foreigner, that the safety of every loan must depend upon our maintaining the relations of peace and amity with his government. Such a conviction on his part must destroy both the motive and inclination to confide in us. While the convulsions and revolutions of Europe render the property of its inhabitants insecure, and hazards their personal safety, they are naturally and wisely disposed to invest a part of their wealth in a country, which in all its political mutations, has hitherto with regard to its pecuniary engagements, discovered the strictest attachment to equity, and the rules of good faith. But how long will this disposition continue to operate after they shall have seen us not only engaged in a war, ruinous to commerce and revenue, and therefore diminishing, if not extinguishing our means to repay them; but regardless of the plainest rules of morality and justice. To the British ministry indeed such a measure would be gratifying, and to them it would probably be useful: No portion of the wealth of their subjects would be thereafter employed in loans to America, indirectly aiding the finances of their enemies. No longer would the American stocks on the London exchange, come in a competition with, or diminish the demand for their own debt. Nor would they longer regret the influence of British capital, in promoting and extending the rival commercial enterprise of America. In this view, then, the confiscation of national debts, due to British subjects, would be as beneficial to the enemy, as it would be dishonorable and pernicious to ourselves.—While other reasons would as strongly oppose the confiscation of debts due from individuals.

The latter proceeding indeed, on the score of morality, would be less objectionable than the former. There are certainly instances in the history of Great Britain herself, in which war has been held to justify the seizure and sequestration of the debts of individuals, and as it is a rule, almost without exception, in the jurisprudence of England, that no alien enemy shall maintain an action, she could with no degree of force complain of our practising upon a principle which she has herself sanctioned and adopted. Yet surely no honorable or ingenious mind would be gratified with the prospect of wreaking on unoffending individuals, the resentment due to their government; nor would the high minded patriot, perceive in the confiscation of debts, the means of retrieving the wounded honor of our nation. But a decisive and unanswerable objection to the argument, that by confiscation we could inflict injury on the enemy, is that by the mutual seizure of debts, we should be as largely a sufferer as herself. Not only is she usually in debt to the American merchant, for the native produce which she imports from us, for her own use, and for re-exportation, but usually all the

proceeds of our immense foreign trade, now center in her hands before they return to our citizens. The quantity of debt indeed thus created, far exceeds the calculations of those, who found their opinions upon the state of our former commercial relations—when our foreign commerce was comparatively small, and when the article of cotton (now the most important in our exports) was not known to be a native of our soil. Our more wealthy importers too, of British manufactures, instead of adhering to the ancient practice of purchasing wholly on credit, are now very much in the habit of obtaining an abatement in the price of the commodity, by making their payments in advance—hence the balance of debt, is no longer largely against us.—It must indeed often be in our favor; for notwithstanding the great remittances annually made by government, in discharge of the principal and interest of the public debt due to foreigners, it is notorious that the exchange on London, has for a long time upon an average throughout the continent been under par. Yet it is not obvious beyond all illustration, that if the balance of debt was against us, and we were in the habit of paying more than we are entitled to receive, the competition for bills would enhance their value, and raise them above their nominal amount. The confiscation of debts then, is a weapon which without reference to the lawfulness of it, would recoil with tremendous evil upon ourselves.

The effects of non-intercourse with the British West India Islands, and of the interdiction of trade and commerce with the mother country, will be considered in the ensuing number.

HAMILTON.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.

The British frigate mentioned yesterday to have anchored within the Hook, is the Jason, captain Cochrane in five days from Halifax, with dispatches for the government of the United States, which were forwarded yesterday to the Secretary of State.

We have heard nothing farther respecting the brig Columbine or her dispatches.

Five gun boats dropped down yesterday from the navy yard, and anchored opposite Governor's Island.

The British frigate Jason, Cochrane, in five days from Halifax, anchored at the quarantine ground last evening. Left at Halifax the ship Jane, Sammis, from Bordeaux for New York, sent in by the Squirrel.

Last evening, arrived at this port, the U. S. barketch, Etna, captain Bainbridge, in eight days from Washington.

Late Foreign Intelligence.

By an arrival at Boston of the ship Sally captain Lewis, in forty two days from Liverpool; London papers complete to the 17th of July have been received. They furnish much interesting news.

The French bulletins No. 83, are given in the same manner as in the English papers. Respecting the battle of Friedland &c. two of their accounts are added, one from a French and one from a Russian officer; the latter is said in the French papers, to have been taken from the intercepted letter. No official Russian accounts of the late battles had been received in England.

The British were apprehensive that Denmark would be compelled by France to shut up the Sound, and were about sending a strong fleet into the Baltic to shew both Denmark and France that neither of them have the right nor the power to exclude her.

The expedition which had sailed from England for Stralsund had not been recalled.

The Wasp, which carried out Mr. Purvis, and with the rejected British treaty from this country, had arrived at Yarmouth, and Mr. Purvis reached London the 15th July. We see no particular observation; either in the British parliament or of the London editors, which tend to shew otherwise than that the negotiations of our ministers are in amicable train.

From London papers received at Boston.

GRAND ARMY BULLETINS.

No. 81, dated Tilsit, June 21.

At the affair of Heilsberg, the grand duke of Berg passed along the line of the

3d division of cuirassiers, at the moment when the 6th regiment had just made a charge, col. d'Avry commander of the regiment, his sabre dyed in blood, said: "Printe review my regiment, and you will find that there is not a soldier whose sword is not like mine."

Col. Borde Soult was wounded, Gubien, aide de camp to marshal Lannes was wounded.

(Here follow the names of some officers who signalized themselves.)

The Sons of the Senators Perignon, Clemeat, de Rio, and Garion Coulon, killed with honor in the field of battle.

Marshal Ney proceeded to Gumbinnen, secured some of the enemy's parks of artillery, many wounded Russians, and took a great number of prisoners.

No. 82, dated Tilsit, June 22.

An armistice has been concluded, upon the proposition of the Russian general. The following is the armistice:

ARMISTICE BETWEEN FRANCE & RUSSIA.

His majesty the emperor of the French, and his majesty the emperor of Russia, anxious to put an end to the war which has so long divided the two nations, they have in the mean time resolved to conclude an armistice. Their majesties have named and empowered the following plenipotentiaries, viz. on one part the prince of Neuchatel, marshal of the empire, major general in the Grand Army, and on the other part, gen. prince Labanoff Von Nostrow, knight of the order of St. Anne, grand cross, who have agreed upon the following preliminaries:

Art. 1. An armistice shall take place between the French and Russian armies, in order that, in the mean time, a peace may be negotiated, concluded and signed, to put an end to that bloodshed which is so contrary to humanity.

Art. 2. If either of the two contracting parties shall incline to break this armistice, which God forbid! the party so inclining shall be bound to signify this at the headquarters of the other army, and hostilities shall not again commence until one month after the above notification.

Art. 3. The French and Russian armies shall conclude a separate armistice, and officers shall be appointed for that purpose. During the four or five days requisite for the conclusion of this armistice, the French army shall not undertake any hostilities against the Prussians.

Art. 4. The limits of the French and Russian armies, during the armistice, shall be from the Churisch Haß, the Thelweg of the Niemen, and up the left bank of that river to the mouth of the Arama at Stakkin, and pursuing the course of that river to the mouth of the Bobra, following the rivulet through Rozano, Lipsk, Habia, Doliawo, Gomadz and Wyua, up to the mouth of the Babro in the Narew, and from thence ascending the left bank of the Narew by Tyloczyni, Suraz Narew, to the frontiers of Prussia and Russia. On the Churisch Aczug the limits shall be at Nidden.

Art. 5. His majesty the emperor of the French, and his majesty the emperor of Russia, shall name plenipotentiaries within the shortest time possible, who are provided with the necessary powers for negotiating, concluding, and signing a definitive peace between those two great and powerful nations.

Art. 6. Commissaries shall be named on both sides, in order to proceed immediately to the exchange of prisoners, which exchange shall take place by rank for rank, and man for man.

Art. 7. The exchange of the ratifications of the present armistice, shall take place within 48 hours, or sooner, if possible, at the headquarters of the Russian army.

Done at Tilsit, this 21st of June, 1807.

(Signed)

The Prince of Neuchatel, Marshal ALEX. BERTHIER.

PRINCE LABANOFF VON NOSTROW, Approved of, Tilsit, 22d June.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

(Undersigned) By the Emperor.

The Minister and Sec. of State, H. B. MARTELL.

"I do hereby ratify the whole contents of the armistice concluded between the marshal prince of Neuchatel, and lieutenant prince Labanoff Von Nostrow, Tourgen, 11-23 June, 1807. ALEXANDER.

In testimony of his approbation." (Undersigned)

The Major Gen. Marshal ALEX. BERTHIER, Prince of Neuchatel.

The French army occupies all the Thelweg of the Niemen, so that there only remain to the king of Prussia the town and territories of Memel.

Proclamation of the Emperor to the Grand Army.

ON the 5th of

attacked in our cantonment

army. The enemy mist

our repose was that of th

ere having disturbed it.

In the affairs of Gumbinn

the ever memorable one of

10 days campaign in short

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wounded or took 60 000 R

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Konigsberg, the 300 ve

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160,000 fusils sent by Ea

enemies.

From the banks of the V

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Austerlitz the anniversary

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appropriate manner, the bat

which put a period to the

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Frenchmen, you have

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France covered with laurel

ing obtained a glorious pe

ries with it the guarantee

It is time that our countr

rest secure from the malig

England. My benefits sh

my gratitude, and the full

I bear you.

At the Imperial Camp

June 22.

No. 83, dated Tilsit,

Annexed is the capitula

The garrison, 6000 st

and 300 in cavalry, defile

fire prince Jerome. V

place 300,000 pounds of p

pieces of cannon.

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Preliminaries of peace

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They were signed on the

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The Jamaica fleet of

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Rotterdam

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It was wounded, Guibet,
to marshal Lanoue was
the names of some officers
emelves)

the Senators Perignon,
and Gatten Coulon, di-
he field of battle.
proceeding to Gumbien,
the enemy's parks of artil-
ed Russians, and took a
prisoners.

dated Tilsit, June 22.
been concluded, upon
the Russian general—
the armistice.

MISTICE RANCE & RUSSIA.

emperor of the French,
the emperor of Russia,
end to the war which
d the two nations, they
met resolved to conclude
in justities have named
e following plenipoten-
part the peace of Neu-
the empire, major gen-
y, and on the other part
Laband Von Reaslow,
er of St. Anne, grand
reed upon the following

price shall take place be-
and Russian armies, in
near time, a peace may
eluded and signed, to
bloodshed which is so
ty.

of the two contracting
to break this armistice,
the party so inclining
signify this at the head-
er army, and hostilities
mence until one month
fication.

ench and Prussian are
a separate armistice,
appointed for that pur-
four or five days requi-
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call not undertake any
the Prussians.

as of the French and
ing the armistice, shall
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and Wyna, up to the
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to proceed immediately
prisoners, which ex-
ace by rank for rank,
ange of the ratifications
vice, shall take place
sooner, if possible, at
the Russian army.

is 21st of June, 1807.
of Neuschatel, Marshal
K. BERTIER.
NOFF Von NOSTROW,
22d June.

NAPOLÉON.
By the Emperor,
ad Sec. of State,
H. B. MARÉ.
ify the whole contents
cluded between the
Neuschatel, and Lieut.
Von Nostrow,
1807. ALEXANDER
his approbation."

or Gen. Marshal
EX. BERTIER.
Prince of Neuschatel,
occupies all the Thel-
so that there only re-
Prussia the town and

Proclamation of the Emperor & King to the Grand Army.

SOLDIERS, ON the 5th of June we were
attacked in our cantonments by the Russi-
an army. The enemy mistook the causes
of our inactivity. He found too late that
our repose was that of the Lion—he re-
grets having disturbed it.

In the affairs of Gumbien, Heilburg, and
the ever memorable one of Friedland, in a
10 days campaign in short, we took 120
pieces of cannon, 7 standards, killed
wounded or took 60,000 Russians, carried
off all the enemies' magazines, and hospitals
—Koenigsberg, the 300 vessels that were
laden with all sorts of ammunition,
160,000 fusils sent by England to arm our
enemies.

From the banks of the Vistula we have
reached the borders of the Niemen with the
rapidity of the eagle. You celebrated a
Austerlitz the anniversary of the coronati-
on; you celebrated this year in an ap-
propriate manner, the battle of Marengo,
which put a period to the second coaliti-
on.

Frenchmen, you have been worthy of
yourselves and of me. You will return to
France covered with laurels, and after hav-
ing obtained a glorious peace, which car-
ries with it the guarantee of its duration.
It is time that our country should live at
rest secure from the malignant influence of
England. My benefits shall prove to you
my gratitude, and the full extent of the love
I bear you.

At the Imperial Camp at Tilsit,
June 22.

No. 83, dated TILSIT, June 23.
Annexed is the capitulation of Neisse.

The garrison, 6000 strong in infantry
and 300 in cavalry, defiled on the 15th be-
fore prince Jerome. We found in the
place 300,000 pounds of powder, and 300
pieces of cannon.

LONDON, June 17.
Preliminaries of peace have not only
been signed between Russia and France,
but according to the following letter from
Rotterdam, dated at eleven o'clock at night
on the 11th, between Prussia and France.
They were signed on the 29th of last month
at Tilsit:

A letter from the banks of the Elbe,
says, "that after the armistice was agreed
upon between the emperors Bonaparte and
Alexander, the latter wrote a letter to the
king of Sweden inviting him to become a
party to the armistice. A report was cur-
rent that the English had been banished
from Russia."

It is stated, in a letter from Debort, of
July 11, that after the preliminaries of
peace were signed, June 29th, between Bo-
naparte and Alexander, the two emperors
had a meeting, and mutually embraced
each other, rejoicing over this event.

At the first meeting which took place on
the 22th, only the emperors Alexander
and Bonaparte were present. A second in-
terview, at which the king of Prussia was
present, took place on the following day,
at half past 12, in a pavilion constructed on
a little island in the Niemen. A third in-
terview took place on the 28th, which was
followed by a dinner. His Prussian ma-
jesty was also present on this occasion.

By an arrival at Guernsey, from Monte-
video, which place she left on the 26th A-
pril, we learn no attack had been made on
Buenos Ayres. The Spaniards had a few
days before fitted out an expedition of
2000 men, against St. Sacramento, which
is opposite Buenos Ayres; but they were
mostly cut to pieces. The Spaniards who
were suffered to remain at Montevideo af-
ter its capture, had secreted arms and am-
munition for the purpose of attempting an
insurrection; but their plans were disco-
vered, and their arms, &c. seized.

The Jamaica fleet of 170 sail under com-
mand of Le Pique has arrived.

Rotterdam, July 11, night.

"We have but time to inform you that
an express from the French head quarters
brought the intelligence, that on the 29th
of June the preliminaries of peace were
signed between France, Russia, and Prus-
sia. The particulars are not yet known."

As soon as the preliminaries were signed,
the intelligence was announced to the
army, and celebrated by discharges of can-
non and by illuminations. Bonaparte pub-
lished a proclamation to his army, in which
we understand he declared, that now the
peace of the continent was ensured, he
would lead them back to Paris to receive
the rewards which they had so well merit-
ed. Of the conditions of the treaties of
peace we are not yet accurately informed;
but the following are said to be amongst
the principal ones:

"That Poland shall be possessed as be-
fore by Prussia and Russia. That all the
Prussian territories are to be restored, ex-
cept Silesia and Westphalia. That the
fortress of Magdeburg shall be garrisoned
by the French, until peace between Great
Britain and France shall take place; and
that all the ports and places on this side of
the Elbe shall henceforward be under the
dominion and control of France. It is
conjectured that Bremen, Embden, and the
whole of East Frisia, are to be united
to Holland; and that Silesia is to be erect-
ed into a separate principality.

The above conditions, as our readers
will see, apply almost wholly to Prussia.
Indeed it is not to be supposed that any
cession of territory upon the continent
would be demanded from Russia. There
are, however, we have no doubt, some
stipulations with respect to the Seven is-
lands and to Turkey. France would stipu-
late that the war between Turkey and Rus-
sia shall cease, and the status ante bellum
be established between the two powers.
We are anxious to ascertain whether in the
negotiation any mention was made of this
country.

OF DENMARK.

A mail from Copenhagen arrived this
morning. It has not brought later intelli-
gence from Tilsit than we received yester-
day; but it has enabled us to contradict
the account of Denmark having shut the
Sound. On the 2d about 50 ships belong-
ing to the expedition passed the Sound,
and sailed by Copenhagen without the least
molestation. A part of the expedition
went through the Great Belt. But though
no attempt has yet been made to shut the
Sound, ministers have reason to believe
that Bonaparte will, immediately after he
has made peace with Russia and Prussia,
endeavor to make Denmark depart from
her system of neutrality, and therefore
they have resolved to send a strong fleet
into the Baltic without loss of time.—
Denmark may then reply to any demand
to depart from her neutrality, that such a
measure would be of no avail, Great
Britain having so powerful a fleet in the
Baltic.

The fleet which is to be sent to the Baltic
will consist of 22 sail of the line, besides
frigates, sloops and brigs, amounting in all
to about 40 sail. An order (as we stated
yesterday) was sent to Portsmouth on
Wednesday, for all the frigates and brigs
to sail from thence, and take flat bottomed
boats. These frigates and brigs are to go
with the fleet, which is to sail immediately.
The following we believe are the officers
that will command the fleet: admiral Gam-
bier, commander in chief; under him sir
Samuel Hood, admiral Essington, sir Home
Popham and commodore Keats.

SUMMARY.

As the London papers furnish a great
many long hy articles of interest, which we
cannot now find room to detail, the follow-
ing abstract is made:

Battle of Friedland, &c.

The French bulletins do not give the
particulars of the battle of Friedland; the
following is the account of the French gen-
Kosciusko:

"The enemy was compelled to accept
battle on the 14th. The column under the
grand duke of Berg, marshals Soult and
Davoust, had marched towards Konigs-
berg. At 2 o'clock, in the morning of the
14th, marshal Lannes attacked the enemy,
who were at least eight times stronger
than his column. The marshal maintained
the fight till 4 o'clock, when marshal
Mortier, with his corps of the 3d Polish
legion, came to his assistance: these two
corps, which did not exceed 32,000 men,
sustained for a whole day, the furious at-
tacks of the enemy, whose army was four
times stronger than ours and possessed sev-
eral local advantages. At noon the em-
peror arrived upon the field of battle with
his guard. At 4 o'clock all our columns
were united, and the emperor took the
command, in order to put an end to the
battle by his manoeuvres. At 6 o'clock,
marshal Ney attacked the enemy's left
wing, and, in a moment, the horizon was
white overcast with smoke and dust. The
enemy had but one bridge to effect his re-
treat over the Alle, and a great quantity of
artillery, carriages, baggage, &c. went in-
to the Alle, together with a small number
of men and horses. Between Friedland
and Plaustendorf, only half a league distant
from each other, several islands appeared
to have been formed of the materials scat-
tered by the Russians in their flight. In
order to cover their retreat, the Russians
set fire to that part of Friedland beyond the
bridge. At 10 at night the battle and the
cannonade, which had lasted the whole day,
ceased, and then the cries and the groans

of the wounded were alone heard. Even
now, four days after the battle, we have
not finished bringing in the enemy's wound-
ed. General Dambrowski is wounded in
the same leg which was hurt before, in the
battle of Dirschau.

A Russian officer writes thus: "From
Hetsburg we went to Friedland, skirmish-
ing all the way continually. There the
French annihilated us. The affair is dis-
graceful to us. In the morning we were
victorious. One single fault was the cause
of the misfortune that happened to us in
the evening and also of our total defeat,
that of not having sufficiently fortified our-
selves on the left wing. All those who
could not get over the bridge were obliged
to throw themselves into the Alle. I was
taken prisoner. Our left wing was to drive
the enemy out of the woods. We kept up
a brisk fire all day, without being able to
effect it, till a regiment of chasseurs ran
up to the enemy with a frightful hurra and
drove them from the wood, but this regi-
ment at length found itself within reach
of the fire of a masked battery, which o-
verwhelmed it with bullets and case shot.
(The Russian officer then relates the
manner in which he was made prisoner,
and by what means he escaped, in passing
the river before a picket of Cossacks.)
"There I found the army in full rout,
retiring in disorder to the frontiers of Rus-
sia. God knows what will be the result of
all this. We all wish for peace, and we
hope we shall not long be without it."

The following letter has been sent by the
emperor Bonaparte to the archbishops in
Paris, &c.

*Letter from the Emperor and King to the
Archbishops and Bishops.*
"MONSIEUR,

"The splendid victory obtained by
our arms at Friedland, which has confound-
ed the enemies of our people and put the
important city of Konigsburg in our power
with the large magazines which it contain-
ed, ought to be a new motive with our sub-
jects for thanksgiving to the God of ar-
mies. This memorable victory has sig-
nified the anniversary of the battle of
Marengo; that day when still covered with
the dust of the field of battle, our first
thoughts, our first concern was for the re-
establishment of peace and order in the
church of France. Our will is, that on the
receipt of the present you take the proper
means of assembling our subjects of your
respective dioceses in your Cathedral and
parish churches, there to sing a Te Deum,
and offer up such other prayers to Heaven,
as you shall think convenient to order un-
der such circumstances. This letter hav-
ing no other object, I, Eveque, I pray
God to have you in his safe and holy keep-
ing.

Written in our Imperial camp at Fried-
land, June 15, 1807.

(Signed) **NAPOLÉON.**
He also sent other letters to the French
bishops ordering Te Deum to be sung.

VIENNA, June 20.

Respecting the revolution at Constantino-
ple, we learn that the Mufti, at the head of
3000 Janissaries repaired to the Sultan Selim,
reproached him with having rendered himself
unworthy of the throne by his transgressions
against the laws of the empire, (other accounts
say in consequence of the scarcity of provi-
sions, and the introduction of European exer-
cise and discipline) and demanded the heads
of fourteen members of the government. A-
mong the number were those of the grand ad-
miral and the grand Vizier, who were absent.
Twelve of the heads were immediately placed
on pikes and presented to the people. Selim
is dead; being poisoned by Mustapha, the
new Turkish Emperor.

The Grand Vizier had gained some success
before he died. He passed the Danube at Is-
mail, and forced general Michelson to retire
from Wallachia to Fokkany and Rinnick.

The new government is devoted to the Ja-
nissaries. Mustapha IV. the new Emperor,
is about 23 years of age, and was cousin to the
late Selim. This revolution is said to be the
work of Sebastiani.

June 24.
Admiral Sinavin has been reinforced
with nine sail of Russian transports near
Tegedos.

Alona, June 24.
It is reported that the French minister
has presented a note to the Danish govern-
ment, announcing that Bonaparte would
consider the conduct of Denmark in al-
lowing a British force to pass the sound,
as a declaration of war and would imme-
diately march an army to Holstein and
Stelwig.

Naples, June 20.
The Prince of Hesse Philipstall, has
been defeated in Calabria, and near all the
enemy's troops are taken. The prince at-

tended by about fifty horsemen and some
servants, escaped to Reggio; and in medi-
ately embarked for Italy. Scarcely had he
left Reggio when the French gen. Abbe ar-
rived there.

The sale of the schooner
ADVENTURE, advertised for
to take place this afternoon at 4
o'clock, is postponed.

PUBLIC SALE.

To-morrow Afternoon, at 4 o'clock, will be sold
on Thompson's Wharf:

36 hhds. and
21 bbls. first quality St. Croix
SUGAR,

Now landing from schooner Alert—on a cre-
dit of sixty and ninety day.

P. G. Marsteller.

September 8.

Just Received & For Sale,
700 cwt. Nice Smithfield Bacon.

ISAAC ENTWISLE.

Sept. 8. 1807.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

A few NEGROES, male or fe-
male, for the use of a private family—their
age not to exceed 30 years—for which cash
and a generous price will be given. Enquire
of the Printer.

September 8. d2t

NOTICE.

I HAVE been appointed by the Honorable
Nicholas Fitzhugh, assignee of the estates
and effects of William Ramoay and Clement
Green, insolvent debtors, within the district
of Columbia—All persons to whom they are
indebted are requested to present their claims
for settlement, and those having debts and ef-
fects in their hands belonging to the said in-
solvents, must pay and deliver them to me,
who alone is authorised to receive them.

Noblet Herbert.

Sept. 8. law 3w

Public Sale.

In pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court
of Chancery, holden at the Capital, in Rich-
mond, March 5, 1807, will be sold, on the
premises, on THURSDAY, the first day of
October next, to the highest bidder, for
cash—

A House and Lot—Also, an un-
improved Lot, situated on the north side of
Duke-street, between Columbus and Alfred-
streets; the property of Amos Alexander.

The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.

Cuthbert Powell,
Phineas Janney, } Comrs.
Thomas Janney, }

Sept. 8. dts

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

Mrs. and Master Cunningham.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 8.

Will be presented, a favorite Comedy,

CALLED

THE WONDER!

A Woman Keeps a SECRET.

Don Felix
Frederick
Colonel Briton
Don Lopez
Don Pedro
Gibby (a Scotch foot-
man)

Mr. Wood.
Mr. Coné.
Mr. Rutherford.
Mr. Charnock.
Mr. Barnard.
Mr. Cross.
Master Cunningham.
Mr. Miller.
Mr. Jefferson.

Servant,
Soldier,
Lissardo,
Donna Violante,
Donna Isabella,
Inis,
Flora,

Mrs. Wood.
Mrs. Jefferson.
Mrs. Cunningham.
Mrs. Woodham.

Between the Play and Farce,
A SCOTCH HORNSPIPE,
By Mrs. WOODHAM.

After which,
THE DWARF DANCE,
Or Wonderful Transformation.
By Mr. JEFFERSON.

To which will be added, the Musical Entere-
tainment of

THE DEVIL TO PAY;

OR,
The Wives Metamorphosed.

Jobson, (the cobbler) Mr. Jefferson.
Sir John Loverule, Mr. Cross.
Butler, Mr. Charnock.
Conjuror, Mr. Miller.
Cook, Mr. Barnett.
Coachman, Mr. Cunningham.

Lady Loverule, Mrs. Jefferson.
Lucy, Mrs. Cunningham.
Nell, (Cobbler's Wife) Mrs. Woodham.

September 7.

TWO APPRENTICES to the biscuit-baking business, will be taken on application to

B. RICKETTS.

September 4.

LOST OR MISLAIN.

On the 3d instant,

A NOTE, drawn by Robert G. Langhorne, for one hundred dollars, at four months, dated the 12th May last, and made payable to J. & M. Scholfield, and by them indorsed to the subscribers, who will be thankful to the finder to leave it with the Printer, as it cannot be of any value to any other than the proper owner; the payment being stopped in Bank.

A. Scholfield & Co.

September 5.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the subscribers, on Tuesday the first instant, a Negro Man, named BEN, about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout made, seems to have an impediment in his speech when interrogated—took with him sundry cloaths not recollected. **FIVE DOLLARS** will be given if taken up and secured in the county of Alexandria; **TEN DOLLARS** if taken up and secured ten miles from Alexandria; & **TWENTY DOLLARS** if taken up and secured twenty miles or upwards from Alexandria. And we will give Twenty Dollars over and above to any one who will prove to conviction any person who may harbor or secrete the said Negro.

Masters of vessels and all others are strictly forbid carrying off said Negro at their peril.

Jamieson & Anderson.

Sept. 4

To be Rented,

A three story Brick Dwelling and Ware house, on King and Henry-streets—together or separate. Likewise, on the opposite side, a two story Brick Dwelling-House.

For terms apply to

Jonathan and M. Scholfield.

May 1.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS,

ALEXANDRIA.

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Corseira

WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc laret, in cases of one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cogniac, Bordeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogsheads Havana honey

16 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson-Skin and

Souchong

TEAS

of good quality.

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garnett's, and Hamilton's stuff in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapee do.

Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)

Mace, nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, rose and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basco; salt; starch; fig blue; flout indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; alum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed-cords; loading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandy wine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble sealed; chewing tobacco; best Havana segars.

Muscateel and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good alum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

March 19.

TO RENT,

THE BRICK HOUSE lately occupied by the subscriber, situate on Duke-street. There is a good kitchen with a pump at the door, smoke-house, stables, and garden. For terms apply to

E. Janney.

9th mo. 3d.

The Subscriber has on Hand,

About 20,000 feet Mahogany, of a good quality; which he will sell low for cash or on a short credit, by the log or plank.

John Muir.

August 20.

M. B. He still continues to carry on the Cabinet and Chair Manufactory, in the neatest and most fashionable manner.

A Journeyman Cabinet-maker wanted.

*** 2000 feet of half-inch Walnut Plank for sale.**

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of the said county letters of administration on the personal estate of **Forrest Richardson**, late of the county aforesaid deceased: **ALL PERSONS** having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the second day of March next ensuing, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate. And all those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this second day of September, 1807.

Elizabeth Richardson,

Administratrix.

September 2 [3]

2aw3w

On Wednesday, 9th instant,

At three o'clock, in the afternoon, will commence the sale of the Personal Estate of **F. Richardson**, at his late dwelling, in Fairfax-street, near the Mall.

E. RICHARDSON.

September 2. [3]

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Lisbon Carpeting for summer, of different qualities,

Bucellos and Careavello Wines in quarter casks,

Window Glass of different sizes,

Mould Candles of a superior quality in small boxes,

Soft shelled Almonds in bags,

A quantity of patent Iron hollow ware.

R. T. HOGE & Co.

June 1.

GREAT BARGAINS.

I TENDING to remove to the state of Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to dispose of the following valuable and increasing property upon low terms, which property I inherited from my ancestors, who have had a legal title to the same for upwards of one hundred years.

One Tract well known by the name of Abingdon,

Being on the Potomac river, between Alexandria and Georgetown and nearly opposite the City of Washington, beautifully situated, containing about **FOUR HUNDRED** acres, now leased to the Mr. Wises for **THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY DOLLARS** per annum, with other stipulations contained in said lease.

One other Tract contiguous to the First,

Leased to William Fraser for **FORTY DOLLARS** per annum, containing about **SIXTY** acres.

One other Tract, containing Ten Acres of Bottom Land,

Adjoining the Four Mile Mill Tract.

One other Tract contiguous to the Abingdon estate

And within two and a half miles of Georgetown, containing **SEVEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY FIVE** acres. The greatest part of this land is heavily covered with **Red and White OAK.**

A L S O,

Three Thousand Acres on the Scioto River in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my uncle George D. Alexander, being one moiety of the land he was entitled to for his military services during the revolutionary war. All the title papers with the wills under which I am entitled to the above property, are in the hands of **Baldwin Dalle**, esq. to whom application will please be made for terms, &c. he being legally authorized to contract and dispose of all the above valuable property, for which good and satisfactory titles will be given.

WALTER S. ALEXANDER.

August 12.

Complete sets of SALMAGUNDI as far as published, or any number to complete broken sets, may be had of

R. GRAY.

ALEXANDRIA RACES.

THE ALEXANDRIA-JOCKEY CLUB RACES will commence on **TUESDAY** the 3d day of November next, the course will be in the greatest stile, and enclosed by a complete fence.

The first day's purse will not be less than **FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS**, and will probably be more than that sum—all arrangements will be published sometime previous to the races.

Subscribers will pay their subscriptions to Mr. James Sanderson, treasurer. Mr. John Hodgkin is appointed clerk of the course, and all arrangements respecting the course is vested in him.

James S. Scott, Sec'y.

August 25

d31lawt

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of **THOMPSON and VEITCH**, to a final close, **OFFER FOR SALE** the following

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling-Houses, with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling House and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large commodious and brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvements attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation, for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to **William Tate**, Esq. of that place, or to **Henry St. George Tucker**, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring, late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements, and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will show this and to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederick county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to Judge Holmes. For particulars apply to **Henry St. George Tucker**, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Gladly Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract, named **Fertility**, of 263 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Purkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

Jonah Thompson,

Richard Veitch.

Alexandria April 25.

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ALMANACS for 1808.

Just Published, and for sale.

By **COTTOM and STEWART.**

Aug. 24.

For Sale or Rent,

A convenient two story BRICK HOUSE with back buildings, &c. situate on Duke-street, between Pitt and St. Asaph-streets.

A L S O,
A commodious frame STORE, on King-street, between Royal and Pitt-streets.

Apply to

Lawrence Hooff.

August 21.

JUST RECEIVED,

For Sale by **ROBERT GRAY**, King-street.

The Novice of St. Dominick, by Miss Owenson, author of the Wild Irish Girl, 2 vols. 12 mo. \$2 50

St. Clair, or the Heiress of Desmond, by the same author, 1 vol. 12 mo. 1 50

Margaretta, 1 vol. 12 mo. 1 50

Azumi's Maritime Law, 2 vols. octavo, gilt, 2 50

Pieces of Irish History, by W. J. Mac Nevan, in boards, 2 50

Secret History of the Court St. Cloud, 2 vols. 12 mo. 2 50

Blackstone's Commentaries, with Christian's Notes, 4 vols. 6 00

Sugden's Law of Vendors, 6 00

Saunders's Reports, 3 vols. 16 00

Do. do. calf, 3 do. 17 50

Esparrases Nisi Prius, 2 vols. 7 50

Williams's cases, 5 vols. calf, Law, 31 50

August 31.

To Parents, Guardians, & Teachers

JUST PUBLISHED,

By **COTTOM and STEWART,**

ALEXANDRIA,

MAVOR'S

UNIVERSAL SPELLING-BOOK,

Accompanied by a progressive series of Easy and Familiar Lessons.

Intended as an Introduction to the first Elements of the English Language.

THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the vast number of spelling books for children in the Nursery, which have been written within these few years, by persons of distinguished abilities and furnished with their cases, it must still be allowed, that there has not appeared an introduction to Reading, for the general use of schools, that rises above the level of the vulgar, though popular compilations of Dyke, Dilworth and Pownall. The superfluity has been attended to with judicious care; and writers of the first eminence have contributed to the fabric of learning, while the foundation has almost invariably been suffered to be laid, by the most idle and ignorant workmen. The consequence has been, that the child, as might be expected from such a production; the taste has been vitiated at the very commencement; and it has often proved more difficult to remove error, than it would have cost pains to plant originally the principles of truth.

For the neglect we have alluded to, it would be impossible to produce any consistent reason. Perhaps the pride of acknowledged literature could not be so prone to occupation repeated so mean, as that of compiling a spelling book. Yet to lay the first stone of a noble edifice, has ever been a task delegated to the most humble hands; and to sow the first seeds of useful learning in the infant mind, is an employment that cannot be more graceful to the most illustrious talents. Bishop Kennet wrote an excellent English grammar, and several other works of rank in literature have benefited the public by his productions; yet it is in vain that grammars are written, if no one has learned to read; it is in vain that the treasures of science are made in any art or science, if the generality of the world are precluded from profiting by them, for want of previous instruction in the first principles which they are connected.

The Editor of the following sheets is fully convinced of the utility of his intention, and the justice of his remarks, in whatever light his present undertaking may be regarded. Humble or degrading as it may appear to those who, perhaps, have no higher pretensions to themselves, he cannot think that labor dishonorable, which is so manifestly beneficial to the rising generation; nor has he any reason to fear, but that the candid and judicious will appreciate his motives and his production as they deserve. Our sentiments and our conduct are more influenced by early impressions than they seem willing to allow. The stream will always flow in the direction of the nature of its source. A just maxim, a humane principle, a germ of knowledge early imbibed, will be permanent to the last. The first books we read can never be forgotten, nor the principles they inculcate, eradicated. Hence, in the prosecution of this work, care has been taken to make every lesson or essay, as far as the nature and intention of the plan would allow, tend to the purpose of information or instruction. Even the more easy progressive lessons, where sense was limited to a single syllable, it is hoped something will be found to please and to improve, nor will this be thought difficult. To tread in the steps of a Burghale, a Jaffier, an Edgeworth, a Trimmer, a Berquin, and to accommodate their labors to the benevolent design in hand, only acquired a little taste and judgment, which any person long conversant with education and books ought to possess.

In short, the Editor feels inclined to believe, that this manual, or early youth will be found much better adapted for the purpose than any that has preceded it; and that the consequence he anticipates the kind patronage of Teachers in general. It probably will tend to facilitate the labor of the parent, by furnishing subjects more agreeable to the child, than the dry inanity of most books of the kind; and it cannot fail to redound to their credit also, by giving youth an opportunity of gaining as much general knowledge as could be crowded within the limits prescribed.

Indeed it was a remark of the publisher, (so worthy of notice) that a young man, who had been educated in the most liberal manner, and who had been conversant with many valuable opportunities of improvement, when he carefully perused this work on the subject of a Spelling Book frequently exclaimed, "That a Spelling Book frequently contains the whole of a poor child's education, and that it is a pity that a child, who is so early put into his hands, & it consequently ought to contain as great a variety of useful matter as the present will permit." The compilation has been formed on this principle.

Woodstock, Oct. 29th, 1803.

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VII.]

SALES AT VENUE

On every Tuesday at

WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue

Corner of Prince and W.

A variety of Dry Goods, &c.

Particulars of which will be

the bills of the de

ALL kinds of goods which

and the prices of which

can at any time be viewed and

at the Vendue and prices.

P. G. MARST

Twenty thousand

Porto Rico Green

St. Croix Sugars, received per

and Riley, from St. Thomas.

For sale by

R. Veit

OR

C. POW

July 21.

FOR SALE.

BY LEWIS DE

An assortment of **BROWN**

eleven or eighteen shillings

part of them intended to draw

Ravens Deck.

French Brandy.

Catolonia Wine, in half pi

usks.

New-England Rum, in bar

Cod-Fish, and **Stone Lim**

May 7.

A Miller Wa

To a Man who u

Business, and can p

commodations for industry.

lural sugars will be given by

June 20

JAMES SANDI

Offers for Sale, on mo

5900 lbs. best Green C

10 tierces fresh Rice

20 kegs fresh Raisins

12 tierces green Cop

5